THE COALITION CANDIDATES.

Grand Ratification Meeting of Liberals and Democrats at Tammany Hall.

ENDORSING THE STATE AND CITY TICKETS.

Kernan and Lawrence Enthusiastically Accepted.

Speeches by Francis Kernan, Abraham B. Lawrence, James Brooks and Others.

THE OUTSIDE MEETING.

The Federal Usurpations Denounced.

Cheering News for the Liberals from the Country

There were about two thousand persons assembled in front of Tammany Hall last night to witness and hear the proceedings of the democratic and eral republican ratification meeting announced for that time and place. The atreets were very muddy, the street cars and other methods of cient, there were no fireworks or other extraneous ds of attraction, and there had been an unfor the occasion, and these drawbacks may have affected the success of the meeting. At not the overflowing, noisy, full-of-fight crowd that Tammany has prided herself on getting together in former times. The people on the sidewalks lis-tened too decorously to put much enthusiasm into the souls that have been tried by the October times, but for the purpose of a ratification meeting, such things being considered necessary endorseents to the promissory notes of the nominating convention, the sign-manual of Tammany and the liberal republicans may be said to have been unistakably scrawled across the face of the nomina

In front of Tammany Hall two platforms, lavishly decorated with flags and blue and gold bunting, were erected, and above them hung rows of Chinese lanterns, with the faces of Greeley and Brown dimly illuminated by the flickering lights within. From these platforms, which were more profusely filled with policemen than citizens, a listinguished lot of local politicians spoke to the people. A rather disagreeable wind prevailed at the time, and it was somewhat difficult to talk, but not much more so on that account than by reason of the lack of a flery, impulsive, enthusiastic crowd to talk to. The speaking outside ceased about half-past nine.

Inside the hall and gallery were well filled, all the seats being taken, and the assemblage fringing pretty thickly the edges beyond, where there was ling room only. There were half a dozen romen in the front, who seemed astonished at finding no other women there, and a familiar tinge of the Tammany complexion among the hard-looking cases standing in the aisles. But, taken as a whole, there was much more of the gray-headed solidity of New York in the seats, the gold-headed cane and blue-coat-brass-button gentlemen of the old Jeffer-sonian democratic school, than Tammany probably has been enabled to assemble at her ratification mestings since the days of William L. Marcy. Here, while the decorous element prevailed beyond the average experience of Tammany, there was no lack of noise or enthusiasm. The cheers that were given were full of a hearty will, and the attention given to the speakers was close and evi-dently interested. When the names of Greeley, Kernan and Lawrence were mentioned the shouts handkerchiefs were waved as a supplemental testi-monial to the favor in which these names were held. When the names of Commissioner Daven-port, Hartranft and Simon Cameron occurred in the ody of the speeches the hisses were loud and ous, and on each occasion drowned the

On the platform were Samuel J. Tilden, with his queer pointed chin, chewing something with im-Grand Sachem Schell, grand, gloomy and peculiar, gazing with vacant stare upon the crowd as though he were gazing into the returns of next mber; John Kelly, bright and active, his graymixed beard and sharp eyes turning about con tinually, in commendation of the good points of the speakers; Abraham R. Lawrence, compact and handsome, his face and form perhaps his happiest canvassers; General Spinola, with his all-envelopmann, Henry Woltman and D. C. Rirdsall The meeting was opened by the nomination by

John Kelly of Daniel F. Tiemann as presiding offices. The nomination was received by acclamation-Mr. TIEMANN said that it was now about eighteen years since he presided at a meeting of Tammany Hall. As it is about that time since Tammany elected honest men, he was there again, as they had now begun to do what they did then. Mr. ALFRED T. ACKETT read a list of Vice Presi-

dents.

ABBAM S. HEWETT then read the following resolutions, after which he referred to a visit of a special deputy marshal to his house, inquiring as to the number of persons resident therein, and to the usual acts of impertinence committed recently by these officials. He said that Mr. Davenport could arrest him if he chose for what he had told one of his minions.

over these officials. He said that Mr. Davenport could arrest him if he chose for what he had told one of his minions:—

Resolved, That we accept and affirm the platform of principles proclaimed at Cincinnati and adopted by the National Democratic Republican Convention at Saits more, and will cordially support the candidates maintained thereon, Horace Greeley for President, and its Gratz Brown for Vice President, as men of principle and progress, who by their lives have proven themselves to be in sympathy with the democratic spirit of the arc, which recognities and demands equal rights for all classes and conditions of men, without regard to birth, race, residence or party, and is unalterably opposed to all military, aristocratic and centralizing encroachments upon the rights of the individual citizen, purchased by the blood of our forefathers in the Revolution and maintained by the great democratic party from the time of Jefferson to the present day, when an unscrupulous administration, for the first time in the national history, seeks to arrogate to itself the power to invade the sanctity of homes, to establish an inquisition in the tamily circle, and to deprive the municipalities and the States of the rights of local self-government.

Resolved, That we proclaim our warm approval of the candidates presented by the Democratic and Liberal Republican Universities in the pose absolute confidence.

Jeremish Kennefek, George W. Plunkit, Edward Gilon, Robert McCafferty, Thomas Shelis, Proderick Zimmer, James McLaren, William Salmon, Proderick Zimmer, James McLaren, William Salmon, Resolved, That we denounce all corrupt bargains between political organizations, whereby the public good is put in peril for individual profit, or to gratily unserupations profit or the profit of the public good is put in peril for individual profit, or to gratily unserupations where the public good is put in peril for individual profit, or to gratily unserupations to adhere frunty to the stern principles of political justice which have suitled its sair fame, and now, under the leadership of their former ally and present candidate for Mayor, are striving to inaugurate a war of classess unsettle the foundations of social order, and as the inevitable result of his suice in august a war of classes unsettle of his suice of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, and we ratified these nominations. Since that time, in accordance with your wishes of that committee, I have been speaking daily in the cities and towns west of albany and on the northern and southern boundaries of this State. It gives me great pleasure in giving to you evidences of their determination to break down this great administration fring. The meetings have been held in large numbers and there has been a great manifestation of enthusiasm. Never before have I seen it so marked as on this occasion. The great mass of the democratic party are eashest and determined in the election of the liberal republican candidates, and it shall not be their fault if they are not elected. I have also addressed meetings in the large republican counties of the interior of the State, a large body of earnest men and how greatly mistaken they were on the election of Grant, and that they will, with their democratic berthren, vote for fee who did their duty for their country's good. I am not inclined to follow the advice of the Bourbon democrats, and I say that Horace Greeley is an honest man, at any rate. If he has said many hard and unjust things you know that he has, time and again, repudiated in his own paper, a party paper, any man of his party, either at Albany or in Congress who has been found to be corrunt and

congress, who has been found to be corrupt, and who was using his office for personal ends. We are to watch, we are to stop the power of this administration, to enable men to possess the full privilege of exercising their privilege, of exercising their privilege, and an effort for liberty. Horace Greeley was ever ready by voice and pen to support the struggling millions and to beat down the aristocracy. When the Irish people endeavored to obtain a voice in the government of their own affairs the pen and voice of Horace Greeley was on their side. Horace Greeley was on the side of all these people, living in whichever part of the globe they may. His whole life has shown that, if elected, we shall have an administration that shall give liberty to the people. The story of the misgovernment of the South read by any disinterested man without regard to party when the stop of the misgovernment of the South read by any disinterested man without regard to party when the stop of the civil and religious liberty to every man for the government of this country, which has its glory in the civil and religious liberty to every citizen, to give his vote in favor of honesty and uncorrupt practices and vote for Greeley and Brown. (Loud cheers.) Why, where are we now? Why, it is attempted to crush out the virtue of the ballot box. Is there an honest republican or democrat who believes that there was an incorrupt election in Pennsylvania? ("No! no!") Why, by the power of corruption liberty was overthrown in its very citade, as it were. In this city of New York, let it be understood that if any man has committed any wrong here there must be a proper authority obtained previous to his arrested, and on his counsel asking for a speedy trial, what was the answer of this man Davenport? Listen to it, you men of New York.—"Let me say that I shall give the time to this trial that I can spare." Will you submit to this? If you will, it is a gross, shameful invasion of your remained to it, you men of New York may be a greated by money to cast t

ask you to excuse me from any further remarks this evening, as I have been talking a good deal of late." (Cheers.)

ADDRESS OF MR. JAMES BROOKS.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS came jorward and was received with loud cheers. He referred to the recent action of Commissioner Davenport and said he gave notice from that piatform that if any person attempted to invade his domicile he would seel tout with him. No person would attempt to infringe the rights of the poorest man in England. No king, no duke, would dare to do so. Yet what had they seen in this city under their republican government? A creature of a creature had outraged the person of a respectable German citizen and sent him to jail from a Saturday to a Monday in order to put an indignity apos him. The speaker aluded to the case of Frederick the Great and the miller at Potseam. The miller's windmill was in aight of the Palace of Sans Souci, but the great Frederick had not dared to invade the miller's premises—he had not dared to own at Davenport had done to one of their fellow citizens. (Immense cheering.) They were not to be terrified by federal threats. (Cheers.) The ballot, not the bullet, was the remedy—(cheers)—and they would use that remedy effectually on the 5th of November. (Cheers.)

STREMEN OF MR. ISAAC H. HUNTER.

Mr. ISAAC H. HUNTER (colored) was the next speaker. He said that it must be apparent to every man present that Ulysses S. Grant did not own every person of African blood in the United States—(cheers)—and on the 5th of November it would be seen that a large proportion of the colored people sympathized with the citizens of the North in their effort to remove Grant from the power that he had so badly used in keeping a government of scalawags and carpet-baggers over the Southern States. (Cheers.) Grant, in order to perpetuate his power, had attempted to annex St. Domingo, but through the efforts of Charles Summer that scheme had been defeated. (Cheers.) Georgis and Virginia would not go for Grant, and many of the biack, becopie, North and South, would

The Outside Meetings.

the main entrance, from which various gentlemen delivered short speeches. At the one on the west of the door Aaron Westervelt acted as chairman aud speeches were made by Colonel F. Leavor, Colonel Willis, Algernon S. Sullivan, Isaac H. Hunter

THE REGISTRATION.

The following are the details of the registration yesterday and on previous days in the various dis

District.	Oct. 8.	Oct.16.	Oct. 25.	Oct.26.	Total.
1			1,366	985	6,548
2			1,116	738	5,480
3	. 2,159		868	672	4,98
4			1,375	849	7,28
5			1,338	1,034	7,43
6			1,017	747	5,19
7			1,244	1,070	6,03
8			2,136	1,580	8,78
9			1,354	1,049	7,77
0			1,550	1,198	6,46
1	2,797			1,143	7,56
2	. 2,518				6,21
3	. 2,797				6,63
4	1,790			801	4,91
5	3,067			1,183	8,12
6	. 2,944			1,123	7,60
7					9,92
8	2,824			987	7,25
9				650	4,08
20					10,46
21	3,901	2,773	1,959	1,440	1,07
Totals, 1872.	. 57,474	39,038	30,137	22,161	148.810

Totals, 1871... 23,736 68,080 37,223 23,553 152,592 Decrease from 1871, 3,782.

GERMAN REFORM GENERAL COMMITTEE. Endorsing the Apollo Hail Nomina. tions-Almost a Political Row.

The German Reform General Committee met last night in Germania Assembly Rooms, and by their action gave the lie to the boasted German love of fair play. After emptying a keg of lager and puffing away numerous cigars the Committee, at nine heim as Secretary. A little preliminary confab was had as to the propriety of conducting the was compromised by the Secretary reading the minutes of the previous meeting in English. From these it appeared that had endorsed James O'Brien for Mayor, hence there was a strong probability that the delegates would go the entire Apollo Hall ticket. minutes were adopted, whereupon a committee of three was appointed to nominate a secretary for the German business. They reported Mr. Adolph Mehr, who was elected. Then came the real business of the evening-to nominate county officers and a judiciary ticket. The President, at some one's sug-

Mehr, who was elected. Then came the real business of the evening—to nominate county officers and a judiciary ticket. The President, at some one's suggestion, was about to appoint a nominating committee, but his appointees gave dissatisfaction to several delegates, for it looked as if the gag was to be applied to the minority. After some speeches and motions it was finally resolved to appoint a committee of one from each Assembly district. The President then selected his men from a list before him, and all the hand the meeting had in the appointment was for the delogates to answer "here" as their names were called. Objection was made to some of the nominating appointees, but they were rushed out to an ante-room, when, after a few minutes, they returned with substantially the Apollo Hall ticket as follows:—

For Supreme Court—H. R. Anderson, Josiah Sutherland.

For Superior Court—C. R. Hunt.

For District Attorney—W. C. Whitney.

For Coroner—Dr. Adolph Kessier.

For Addermen—F. Gehrman, James Pitzgerald, D. H. Koehler, J. Van Schaick, J. A. Manheimer, J. E. Walsh, Thomas Coman, S. S. Lewis, C. St. John, S. Mehrbach, Peter Glisey, William Joyce, C. Gussman, P. Culkin, C. Burkhardt.

Mr. Blascower and other delegates spoke against nominating a ticket in that way. They wanted the General Committee to have the right to object to individuals on the ticket and to substitute others in their stead. But Dr. Schultze, Mr. Manheim and others spoke in favor of the report and of endorsing the entire Apollo Hall ticket from top to bottom. Tammany Hall had never done justice to the Germans, and now that they had the power they should go in for beating Tammany Hall at any sacrifice. The report was adopted by a rushing vote in which the negatives were not given a chance to answer before it was declared adopted. Then ensued a scene of confusion rarely seen in German gatherings. Mr. J. Gross, the sergeant-at-arms, was about to eject one of the respectable minority for protesting against the unparliamentary proceeding, but there we

THE SEVENTY SAGES. The Final Nominations to be Made on

Tuesday.

The Seventy held one of their last meetings last night, and the Aldermanic and Assembly tickets were considered. Numerous delegations attendedwere considered. Numerous delegations attended urging candidates upon the committee for their endorsement. Mr. Jackson and others came as a delegation from the Executive Committee of Fifty and urged a number of candidates upon the Seventy. Mr. Rufus Choate said that the pian of the committee would be to nominate a democrat in strong democratic districts, and vice versa, and urged upon all who were on their side to work strongly at the polis on the day of election. The final nominations will be made on Monday, or, at the latest. on Tuesday.

CITY POLITICS.

The Coming Close of the Political Contest and Its Present Aspect.

O'Brien, Lawrence and Havemeyer for Mayor.

The Custom House Compact and the Prospects of the Rival Candidates.

The Congressional and Assembly Tickets.

A week and a few days only intervene to bring us to the 5th of November next, on which day the electors of the city of New York shall not only decide, so far as their votes may go, who shall be the next President of the United States, but by the same vote shall say who shall be our next Mayor. The Presidential question is one of paramount importance in the broadest view that may be taken of national politics. The Mayoralty canvass is of a more intimate and, to a considerable extent, important nature to the citizens of New York.

TAMMANY HALL, that relief which as a political dispensary it was hoped it would have prescribed for the curing of the evils with which old Tammany was afflicted In the multitude of counsellors it has been said that there is safety. This Scriptural axiom has not been sustained by the action of the great Sanhedrim, which has been floundering about like a whale for the last eighteen months in the ef fort to get rid of their Jonah, and in the last days of their most painful parturition brought forth a "Havemeyer." Had the Seventy—or the mountain in labor, as they have proved themselves to be—brought forth their mouse it might have turned out to be a respectable Mayor; but they allowed, in their political seniity, the opportunity to go by in which they might have proved their devotion to the cause of reform in our municipal government. There was a double mistake, and "reform" might have exclaimed, "SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS."

hitch.

SENATOR CONKLING,
anxious for his re-election, and impressed with the idea, favors the O'Brien and Murphy coslition. On the other hand all the respectable and non-partian republicans are avowed and resolutely opposed to any republican support of O'Brien for Mayor.

General Dix has emphatically announced that he will not run on the O'Brien ticket. This is a hitch that does not look so promising for the success of the reform Senator and party-striped candidate for Mayor.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE

that does not look so promising for the success of the reform Senator and party-striped candidate for Mayor.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE started in the contest in good faith. He accepted the Tammany nomination with the implied understanding that he should receive the endorsement of the seventy. When the announcement of the proffer of the candidacy by Tammany was made and accepted by him the political pulse feit easier. It was supposed that the necessity of the introduction of a third candidate by the regular republicans was by Mr. Lawrence's nomination obviated, and that all sincerely desiring reform would have rallied to the support of the ticket. The regulars, however, have, in the face of a doubt of their sincerity and of the Murphy-O'Brien alleged coalition, at the last moment put forward Mr. Havemeyer. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, and, no doubt, the truth of this Scriptural axiom will be proven in the 5th of November next. The ex-Mayor of a dozen years ago, with all his supposed strength and his ancient prestige, will be nothing in the race if the compact entered into with O'Brien is faithfully carried out, and he

BETRAYED IN THE HOUSE OF HIS FRIENDS.

As between Lawrence and O'Brien it would have been a race, perhaps, in which both the contestants would have had to do all the running to win; but now Havemeyer being in the field, and, as is generally believed, to kill off the Tammany reform candidate, the political pool is all in flavor of O'Brien. This is a matter, however, for the citizens themselve to decide. Like as in the case of the petition of the frogs, a benign Jupiter has given them for first choice a

cide. Like as in the case of the petition of the frogs, a benign Jupiter has given them for first choice a

King Log and a King Stork;
but, better still, they have a third chance in the person of Abraham R. Lawrence. Let them decide on this point on the 5th November next.

Very little is to be added to our previous résumé of the contests between the opposing candidates in the various Congressional districts into which the city is divided.

In the Pith district, at present represented by Colonel William R. Roberts, contest has simmered down to almost nothing. Colonel Roberts has received the nomination of all the principal democratic organizations of the city, Tammany Hall, Apolio Hall and the liberal republicans. This is, perhaps, as it should be. The interests of this city in the national Legislature ought not to be entrusted at this time to new hands. Experience and a thorough appreciation of the wants and requirements of this, the most important district in the city, commercially speaking, emineutly qualifies Colonel Roberts for the position, and there is little doubt but he will be, re-elected. Mr. Oliver looks for, and will probably receive, the nomination of the Tom Murphy party in the district; but this will hardly be so much of a tidal wave of reform, or, what is all the same, of change, as to carry Mr. Oliver to Washington. Mr. Tom Murphy himself is not so much of a reformer. He "wants peace" and to leave well enough alone—which means Pregident Grant on the whole horse and a fillip for all the Rolands and Olivers that can dispute over the oyster, the contents of which he would swallow himself but for the sailant

Colonel, whose sword heretofore has done more than opening political systers.

The fight in all the Congressional and Assembly districts is being waged with great determination by the adherents of either party—by those who, claiming to fight under the Apolio banner, or the old Tammany banner, or the new reform banner (that mongrel fag that no one can define), stake their fortunes, their lives and sacred honor, are anxious for the result. The contest is near at a close, and on Tuesday next the whole ticket will be deckied.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Theodore Tilton Talks on the Great Topic of the Day-Scathing Denunciation of President Grant and Praise of the Typical

Honest Man, Horace Greeley. There was a fair-sized audience, in point of num bers, of ladies and gentlemen, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, last evening, the occasion being the promised lecture by Mr. Theodore Tilton upon that not unfamiliar topic, "The Presidential Ques-tion." The lecturer was introduced shortly after eight o'clock by Mr. Nicholas A. Van Brunt. Mr. Titton commenced by stating that he had resided in Brooklyn for twenty years; yet he had seldom vexed the public by talking. He had accepted this invitation to speak more through compulsion than through desire, as he felt exhausted from his recent labors, having spoken for seventy consecutive nights in various parts of the country. He trusted, therefore, that the audience would forget the weakness of the speaker and remember the strength of the cause. He then proceeded to give his reasons for leaving the republican party with which he had all his life voted and worked. The republican party ask for another term to accomplish the reforms which they admit are essential. From the first day of President Grant's administration he has had : majority of both Houses of Congress at his command to execute his policy. He had only to wil in order to do. He was all-potent, all-powerful. The republican party claims to advocate civil service reform. Why, then, should the Presiden have his nephews, uncles, cousins and his wife's relations holding office? The speaker held that that party, which, after four years' control, came before the people and asserted that it advocated reform which it had in its power to effect in all these years, did no more nor less than stultify its declarations. The administration had placed itself on record as a failure, because it had failed to do that which it had in its power to do. It declares sentence against itself upon the national records. In giving away vast public domains to private corporations of railroad capitalists great injustice had been done the na tion. One hundred and fifty million acres of pub

tion to the cause of reform in our municipal overforms 'might have exclaimed,

""" might have exclaimed,

""" publican candidate for Mayor, or is he in fact only a political scarcerow, that Jimmy O'Brien and Tom Murpy,

of the Custom House, with the rattie of a corncreak, can give him wings to fy to other delsa and pastures new? Peter Cooper and the other engineers, not excepting the President of Folly had,

may imagine that the nomination has been made in good fairly but the general belief is that Hay,

""" a child of the excepting the President of Folly had,

""" a thing of each plant have been supposed that Tammy Hall's nomination of a candidate in the person of Mr. Abraham Lawrence-a nomination in the minimum presidence of the constitution of the person of the p ound these States in unity and peace. Would this alliance had been made twenty years ago. What woe, misery and unavailing tears would have been saved! This alliance has not come too soon. It has only lingered too long. It didn't date at Cincinnati or Baltimore. It came in 1856, when Kansas was accepted into the Union as a free State through democratic aid and sympathy. Had it not been for democratic party aid we should have had two republics instead of one. Their joint help accomplished the suppression of the rebellion. The four-teenth and fifteenth amendments would not have been adopted but for their help. In 1872, in the fulness of time, the entire democratic party joins with the republicans again in effecting the great cause of purification. plished the suppression of the rebellion. The lourteenth and fifteenth amendments would not have
been adopted but for their help. In 1872, in the fulness of time, the entire democratic party joins
with the republicans again in effecting the great
cause of purification and reform. The republican
party had outlived its usefulness; it would now be
laid on the shelf. He scouted the assertion that
the "ilberals" would pay the rebel debt. Never!
until the "crack of doom." Then rebel scrip would
perish in the wreck. They had been charged with
insincerity. Was Sumner or Greeley insincere?
No! Were war democrats insincere? No!
The men who marched to battle would be
faithful in peace. The Southerners were, in his
opinion, the most sincere of any of us in this movement, as they have more at stake. Voting for Mr.
Greeley she proved her sincerity. The republicans
had a jaunty way of finging disloyalty at the
South. If they were disloyal then he would indict
that party for giving aid and comfort to the enemy,
as they had re-enfranchised the South. Mr. Tilton
refuted the charges made that Horace Greeley was
destitute of administrative ability. His success in
the Presidential chair would be strikingly that of a
business President man. There is not another man
in the Republic that would make fewer blunders in
thirty years' occupancy of the journal.st's chair than
he. We are told that he walks among rogues. So
does every man that walks in a crowd. As to his
dress, why he dresses as well as President Grant,
and he spills less wine on his shirt bosom. If Benjamin Franklin or Lincoln were gentlemen, then
Horace Greeley is a gentleman. Mr. Greeley
will give an administration worthy of the high
position of trust and honor; for he stands to-day before, our people as the typical honest man. His election would settle forever the great political idea of
political equality. The speaker then eloquently
defined the meaning of this term, eliciting frequent
applanse. We live under a military regime. The
50,000 office-holders pledg

The Liberal Headquarters. At the Glenham Hotel headquarters the compla

cent hopefulness that has survived the storms of October still prevailed. One happy view taken of the Pennsylvania defeat is that the outrageous frauds in the election there are having a reactionary effect upon honest republicans, who cannot stomach an administration that has the stain of it upon its skirts. It is believed at the Glenham, consequently, that many republicans will or have pronounced for Greeley in disgust at the result in Pennsylvania, and that the outlook is more hopeful than it was before October. Secretary Scrotton, of the Colored Liberal Republican Committee, visited the headquarters yesterlay and announced that he was receiving news daily of colored accessions to the liberal ranks. In Brooklyn there has recently been organized a colored Greeley club numbering sixty men, and another in Jersey City aggregating thirty-four, Mr. Saunders, the colored orator, is doing yeoman service in North Carolina, where he is overwhelmed with engagements to speak. An address to the colored people has been prepared by the Colored Liberal Committee, and will be issued at once.

The Republican Headquarters. Mr. H. A. Glidden was in charge of the Fifth Avenue headquarters yesterday. Among the visitors were Anthony Higgins, of Wilmington, Del.; L. Cass Carpenter, of South Carolina; E. A. Storrs, of Chicago; W. H. Painter, of Washington. A number of cheering letters were received rom rariour

A POLITICAL MURDER

Cutting Down an O'Brien Banner in the Fourth Ward.

One Man Killed and Several Others Seriously Wounded.

ACCIDENT TO A PRIEST.

Affecting Scenes at the Park Hospital.

MORE MURDEROUS WORK EXPECTED.

Last night a sanguinary drama was enacted in the Fourth ward, resulting in the death of an inno cent man, while several others were badly injured The usual infernal exploits of the swamp gang and other desperadoes of a similar dye, who infest the neighborhood, pale by comparison with last night's bloody work. Indeed, the malice which prompted the act has few, if any, parallel cases in the history

of the political strife of this city.

The following are the facts of the case. as obtained by our reporter:-At the corner of Roose velt and Water street there was to have been

and from the popularity of these names in the ward a large concourse of people had gathered, expecting to hear speeches and watch the pyrotecnical display incidental to such occasions. At the street corner just mentioned there was a Tammany Hall banner suspended, and a good deal of ill-feeling was exhibited at the coming close proximity of the two banners. However, all went on apparently smoothly, and few dreamt of

THE SANGUINARY DRAMA which was about being enacted. The crowd were for the most part, in high good humor, and jokes were cracked at the expence of the rival candi-dates, due in no small degree, perhaps, to a large amount of whiskey having been disposed of at the neighboring saloons.

were circulated, however, that O'Brien's banner would ere long be trailing in the mud, but the bulk of those who heard the angry threat laughed at it and thought it a weak invention of the enemy. As the time approached for the banner of Jan O'Brien to be thrown to the breeze these menaces, accompanied by scowling looks, became more fre quent, and a number of people expressed their mind openly that trouble was brewing. A wellknown political celebrity was addressing the assemblage after the banner had been suspended across the streets.

WHEN CROUCHING ALONG THE PARAPET two men were seen by the bright glare of the nu merous lights, their heads were downbent, and, although the houses are far from high, it was impossible to discern their features. In another minute the roof of the house was invaded by several other men, and in a few minutes there was a loud noise and down came the newly-raised banner, and WHETHER BY ACCIDENT OR DESIGN a chimney to which it had been attached. The

scene which ensued fairly baffled description-men shricking and cursing at the cowardly treachery of throwing down the chimney upon the dense throng, while the SHRIEKS OF THE WOUNDED

were heard supreme in the terrible moment. The universal opinion was that the chimney had been pushed down wilfully and maliciously. The cowardly perpetrators immediately made their escape by the scuttles on the root tops, and up to the me going to press none of the dastardly crew have been arrested. The police were fortunately soon on the spot and drove back the spectators, who were crowding around the wounded. The first person removed from the scene was Thomas Mangin, aged twenty-one, a printer, whose widowed mother keeps a lodging house, at 59 Cherry street, and as fine and handsome a looking young fellow as one would wish to meet in a day's walk. His back was broken, likewise his legs, while his whole body was a mass of bruises and breaks. As the poor creature was being taken to the Oak street station, the yells of agony uttered by the victim sent a shudder through many a hardened heart, and more than one accustomed to scenes of bloodshed and brutality fied the spot.

SLOWLY AND REVERENTLY

he was taken to the Oak street police station, where, within the space of a few moments, Dr. Rodriguez, of the Centre Street Hospital, attended within a few seconds after he had been placed in the ambulance he expired.

A TOCCHING INCIDENT.

As he was being taken away one of the priests of St. James' Roman Catholic church, situated going to press none of the dastardly crew have been

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

As he was being taken away one of the priests of St. James' Roman Catholic church, situated near Chatham street, pressed forward to give the dying man absolution, and to annoint him, but in the struggling crowd the unfortunate clergyman had his face badly knocked against the ambulance wheel and badly hurt. He was conducted to his home by his friend Mr. James Oliver.

The wounded Eugene Sullivan, aged 10, a printer, working at Hart's, at 14 College place, was found to be suffering from a terrible scalp wound, it being thought at first that he had received contusion of the brain. He was taken likewise in the ambulance to the Park Hospital, where it was ascertained that his wounds were not of a fatal character. His ear, which was cut in half, was sewn up by Dr. Amabile, while warden Brown, aided by his wife, washed the clotted blood which covered his entire head.

Another victim was

ANOTHER VICTIM WAS Mary Caffery. a young girl, who was suffering from a bad cut under the eye, but she was sufficiently well to be taken home to her parents' residence.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Thomas Mangin, age 21, of 59 Cherry street,

Thomas Mangin, age 21, of 59 Cherry street, dead.

Eugene Sullivan, age 19, of 347 Water street, seriously wounded.

Mary Carrery, aged 8, —, slight wound, and several others who were enabled to proceed home, and declined to give their names.

AT THE HOSPITAL.

In conversation with Eugene Sullivan, after his wounds had been dressed, he stated that he was a triend of the dead man, and that they were talking together when the bricks fell down. The body of Mangin was viewed in its comin by a large number of friends; the blood had been washed off his face and a shroud had been already piaced over his body. The expression of the face was calm, as it slumbering peacetually.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED.

This faction fight in the Fourth ward will doubtless lead to others, in which it is to be fairly expected that all the prominent ruffian and desperadoes of that ill-famed locality will bear a hand. At midnight terribly bitter discussions took place in the ward on the subject of the evening's sanguinary drama.

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE.

Latest News from the Veteran Explorer of Central Africa.

The following letter has been received by Mr. Stanley from Mr. Webb, the American Consul at

Stanley from Mr. Webb, the American Consul at Zanzidar:—

Zanzidar, August 28, 1872.

My Dear Stanley—On the 22d inst. I received a very interesting and instructive letter irom your old friend Dr. Livingstone, dated July 2, 1872, at Unyamyembe. It appears he had heard you had started a party to assist him in his undertaking, and is loud in his praises of your energy and kindness. I quote a portion of his letter to me:—"I have been waiting up here like Simeon Stylites on on his pillar, and counting every day, and conjecturing each step taken by our friend towards the coast, wishing and praying that no sickness might lay him up, no accident befail him and no unlooked-for combinations of circumstances render his kind intentions vain or fruitless. Mr. Stanley had got over the tendency to the continued form of fever which is the most dangerous, and was troubled only with the intermittent form, which is comparatively safe, or I would not have allowed him, but would have accompaned him to Zanzibar. I did not tell himself so nor did I say what I thought—that he really did a very plucky thing in going through the Mirambo war in spite of the remonstrances of all the Arabs, and from Ujii guiding me back to Unyamyembe. The war, as it is caled, is still going on. The danger lay not so much in the actual fighting as in the universal lawlessness the war engendered."

One of your party—or, at least, a person calling himself Marorah, who says he accompanied your whole tramp, but, after leaving Ujii, was left behind by a lame leg—put in an appearance yesterday.

ance yesterday.

I have heard nothing since my last with regard
to your expedition which left here about the time

to your expedition which left here about the time you sailed.

I assure you, Stanley, the Doctor's letter is full of thanks for your kindness towards him, and overflowing with interest and instruction.

Hoping to hear from you ere long, I am yours truly.